

The China Mail

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886.

日九初月六年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AYER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; G. George Street & Co., 39, Cornhill; G. Gordon & Gotech, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DODD & CO., 150 & 154, London Wall.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDRE PRINCE & CO., 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOUGH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The Apothecaries' Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HENRICKSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MAZZA, F. A. DE CRUZ, Sogno, Quelch & Co., Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, Hedge & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturday, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Deposits in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank, if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong, June 7, 1886.

THE NEW ORLENT BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP £500,000.

REGISTERED OFFICE,
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE BANK RECEIVES Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills of Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits—

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" " " " "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or its Balances of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch:
Hongkong, May 31, 1886.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND £4,500,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION £500,000
OF DIVIDENDS.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS £7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—

Chairman—A. MOIERS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.

J. BILL IRVING, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

W. H. F. DARRY, Esq.

H. L. DAILEYMAN, Esq.

H. R. F. D. SAWSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—

HONGKONG.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

MANAGER—

SHANGHAI.—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and Conn.

Bank—

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED—

On Current Deposit Account at the rate

of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" " " " "

5 per cent. per annum.

" " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Credits granted on London, and the other Commercial places in Europe, Asia, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager,

Hongkong, June 11, 1886.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 207.

CHINA SEA.

TIENTSIN DISTRICT.

TSAO FEI THEN LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Light on the ISLAND OF TSAO FEI Then exhibited on the British Admiralty Charts as She-ku-tien was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 18th Instant.

The Illuminating Apparatus in Dioptric of the Sixth Order, showing a fixed white Light visible all round.

The Light is elevated 50 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 10 nautical miles.

The Tower is octagonal, built of brick and stone, and 45 feet high.

Approximate Position Lat. 38° 56' 0" N.

Long. 118° 31' 0" E.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 23rd June, 1886.

1302

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, July 4, 1886.

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW INTRODUCING A NEW
SAFETY LAMP.

WILL Burn any mineral Oil, consuming less per Candle light

than any other Lamp known.

No small under any condition.

Cannot by any possible accident explode.

Most simple to trim and fill, and has only one wick.

Gives a whiter and more powerful Light than any Lamp ever invented.

No. 1 burner gives a Light of 43 Candles;

No. 2 burner gives a Light of 63 Candles with a diminution of only 4% after 6 hours burning, consuming one pint of oil in five hours and three hours and a half respectively.

ONE HANGING LAMP will light a Room 20 feet square at a cost of 1 cent per hour.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. are now SELLING these LAMPS in a variety of ELEGANT PATTERNS.

PRICE FROM \$8.00 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

1285

Hongkong, July 4, 1886.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

LADIES' SILK GLOVES AND MITTS,

all Colours.

BLACK AND COLOURED PARASOLS.

OTTOMAN and PICOT RIBBONS.

WHITE AND COLOURED NEEDLEWORK.

NEW PATTERNS IN FRENCH PAINTS.

CANVAS TENNIS COSTUMES.

COTTON and LINEN THREAD HOSE.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, July 4, 1886.

1287

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

A. LEPOIN DAUDET.—Tartarin sur les Alpes.

CHARLES TABARAUD.—La Leçon d'Amour.

FELICIAN CHAMPAUD.—Le Cervena de Paris.

GERALD.—Tout Près d'Une Faute.

EDGAR MONTEIL.—La Bande des Coprophiles.

MARIE COLONNIER.—Ce En Mount.

LEOPOLD STAPELAU.—La Femme du Député.

EMILE ZOLA.—L'Éuvre.

PRINCE LOUBOMIRSKI.—Tzar Archiduchesse et Bravures.

ALEXIS BOUVIER.—L'Arrière du Crime.

CHARLES MAYER.—Le Dernier Caprice.

Hongkong, June 12, 1886.

1281

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, July 1, 1886.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

A. LEPOIN DAUDET.—Tartarin sur les Alpes.

CHARLES TABARAUD.—La Leçon d'Amour.

FELICIAN CHAMPAUD.—Le Cervena de Paris.

GERALD.—Tout Près d'Une Faute.

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ALEXIS BOUVIER.—L'Arrière du Crime.

CHARLES MAYER.—Le Dernier Caprice.

Hongkong, June 12, 1886.

1281

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters,

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

HONGKONG, September 16, 1886.

1612

HAVE RECEIVED EX GLENCOE.

LONG CLOTH SHIRTS.

India Gauze SINGLETS.</p

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.

Smoked HAMS.

Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.

Assorted SYRUPS.

Cutting's Table FRUITS.

ASPARAGUS.

Queen OLIVES.

Sausage MEAT.

CAVIAR.

Potted MEATS.

MACKEREL in Oil Tins.

Eagle Brand MILK.

Lamb's TONGUES.

Green CORN.

Baked BEANS.

BROWN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of COOKING AND PARLOUR
STOVES.

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING
UTENSILS.
WOFFLE IRONS.
CHARCOAL IRONS.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
NONPARAEL KEROSENE OIL

WINES, &c.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts. @ \$11 and \$12.

CUP CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qts. @ \$12 and \$14.

SAINTON'S SHERRY.

SAINTON'S INVALID PORT.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

HERSHING'S CHERRY CORDIAL.

ASSORTED LEQUEURS.

DRAUGHT, ALE and PORTER.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

of

OILMAN'S STORES,

at the

Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1258

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ABBE CARVER, American barque, Capt. B. C. Pendleton—Order.

ALFRED WATTS, American ship, Capt. H. A. Hyler—Douglas Laprak & Co.

ALMA, German barque, Capt. R. Alberta—Molchers & Co.

BARTH J. H. BOWERS, Amer. barque, Capt. John A. Plum—Chinese.

CATALINA, British barque, Captain A. R. Pilkington—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

COLURA, American barque, Captain L. H. Howes—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

E. J. SPENCE, British barque, Captain J. H. Gill—Order.

G. C. TOBIN, American barque, Captain R. G. Delano—Ed. Schellibis & Co.

J. D. FERRIS, American ship, Capt. G. A. Lane—Messageries Maritimes.

LEONORA, Astro-Hungarian ship, Capt. G. Moreau—Molchers & Co.

OASIS, American ship, Captain Dillon—Molchers & Co.

R. R. THOMAS, American ship, Capt. P. B. Nichols—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SURE, British steamer, Captain Dodd—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

WM. LE LOUCHE, British barque, Capt. J. H. Voitch—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ZOVA, American ship, Captain Robert C. Lopez—Order.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fortieth Ordinary Half-Yearly
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS

in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 30th Instant, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th Instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1331

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship
Opak.

J. C. JAQUES, Commander

will be despatched on or about the 13th Instant.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1886. 1332

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship
Glacius.

Captain HANNAH, will be

despatched on above TO-

MORROW, the 11th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1886. 1333

THE GIBR LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
VIA FOOCHOW.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEEN-

LAND PORTS, taking through cargo
for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA and
NEW ZEALAND.)

The British Steamer
Afgan,

Captain ROY, will be

despatched on above on

TUESDAY, the 13th Instant, at 3 p.m.,

instead of as previously notified.

The Steamer has excellent Accommodation

for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, July 10, 1886. 1334

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship
Ulysses.

Capt. BRENNER, will be

despatched on above on

SATURDAY, the 17th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1886. 1335

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. SIKE, FROM NEW YORK,
GLA-GOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-

formed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underwriters at Wanchai, behind the premises known as No. 3, 'Blue Building,' whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here, unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. To-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent at the rate of one cent per package day.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 16th July, 1886, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1886. 1336

DEPARTURES.

July 10.—

Signal, for Hoioh and Pakhoi.

Deima, for Saigon.

Aukches, for Shanghai.

Anton, for Hoioh and Pakhoi.

Menzalch, for Yokohama.

Sih, for Shanghai and Yokohama.

Kwang Lee, for Shanghai.

Kut Sang, for Shanghai.

Ninpo, for Amoy and Tamsui.

Venice, for Amoy.

Clara, for Swatow.

Hongkong, July 10, 1886. 1338

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
FOOCHOW-MADE FURNITURE, ETC.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-

tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 17th July, 1886, at 2 p.m., at his Sales

Rooms, Duddell Street,—

AN INVOICE OF

FOOCHOW-MADE LACQUERED AND

POLISHED FURNITURE,
comprising—

CHIFFONIERS WITH PLATE GLASS BACKS,
BLACK LACQUERED WARDROBES WITH PLATE
GLASS DOORS, CHESTS OF DRAWERS WITH
FANCY PAINTING, SQUARE, OILONG and
ROUND TABLES and TEAPOTS, SETTERS,
ARM CHAIRS, ETC., ETC.

Also,

A QUANTITY OF

HARDWOOD LACQUERED and VARNISHED
STOOLS, and CHAIRS for CHINESE USE,
Etc., Etc.

The above will be on view on Friday

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 10, 1886. 1337

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 10, 1886.—

Fok-ho, British ship, 509, T. Thomas,

Tamsui July 5, and Amy 8, General—
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

July 10.—

Apenn, British steamer, 275, T. Thomas,

Singapore July 2, General—ARNHOLD,

KARBERG & CO.

Kit Song, British steamer, from Whampoa.

Quarda, German steamer, from Whampoa.

Zafiro, British steamer, 675, R. M. Talbot, Manila July 7, General—RUSSELL & CO.

Glaucus, British steamer, 2,381, W. T. Hannan, Shanghai July 4, and Fochow 8, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Haiphong, British ship, 1,122, S. Ashton, Fochow July 6, Amy 7, and Swatow 8, General—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

James Sweeny was charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. Mitchell-Innes with being in the Temperance Hall last night for a supposed unlawful purpose. Mr. T. Carpenter, the manager of the Hall, said he was sent for at half past seven to go to a room in the building. He found the accused in the room and gave him in charge. Harry Chase, a mariner residing at the Hall, said that while he was sitting in a chair in his room yesterday evening, with the light turned out, the accused tripped up lightly to the door, stopped about 20 seconds and then peeped in. The sailor asked Sweeny to come in, in which he did, and asked if he could get a night's lodgings. He had been sent to inquire by a man at the door, whose name he did not know. The accused was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

This hand grenade fire extinguisher has not yet entirely established its reputation for efficiency even in the land of its birth, and there are still skeptics in high places who refuse to believe it is so mightily efficacious as some of its enterprising manufacturers would have us believe, as witness the following paragraph from the *American Machinist*:— Considerable doubt as to the efficiency of hand grenades for extinguishing fires is expressed by those who have had experience with them. That they do not, however, always get a fair test for such merits as they have is shown by the following:—It is stated that at a test of hand grenades before the National Association of Fire Engineers, at Long Branch, a small wooden house was built and coated with tar and oil. When thoroughly ablaze, a committee of commissioners was to give the word for hand grenades to be thrown. The commissioners didn't give the word at all; and the fire went out unaided after the tar and oil had been consumed. The hand grenade agents retorted thoroughly disgusted:—In another instance the Salem city council committee on public property, having reason to believe that the hand grenades distributed in the public buildings were deteriorating, thought it would experiment with some in a schoolhouse basement one day last week. So the committee built up a little fire, and then began to break hand grenades on it. After throwing twenty-five, the fire still burned briskly, but a handful of snow extinguished it.

The following charters were effected in Amoy during the fortnight ending 8th July:—
By day, 8,000 piculs, Taic to Yokohama, (part emphy) 20 days, \$1,500. Post Sound to Shanghai, private terms.
France, 8,000 piculs, Newchwang to Amoy, 18 days, \$1,50.
20 days, \$35.
By day, 10,000 piculs, Chefoo to Amoy, 20 days, 10 cents per picul.
China, 439 tons Register, Post Sound to Shanghai, Taic 13 per 1,000 superficial feet.

The Effect of Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals on the native population of India, says the *Home and Colonial Mail*, will to fall at once. The people of India are not deficient in the art of agitation, and they will certainly take the cue from Ireland. In fact, if Mr. Gladstone's policy is right, we ought to begin to 'cave in' all round, and bow down before the agitator, whether he be from Tipperary or Bengal. It is a bold precedent to establish, and one which will give us plenty of work. Yes: (says the *Ceylon Observer*) but there is no analogy. Ireland is a nation, but there is no Indian nation; only a multitude of hostile races and castes.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR
That residents who feel any anxiety as to the secret deliberations of the Commission on the Blockade Grievance should bear in mind that this body can only deliberate in order to the establishment of some system, and that any recommendation it may make must be submitted to the higher authorities.

That it will be a very unusual proceeding if such recommendations are not laid before the Chamber of Commerce and the public before any action is taken upon them by the Home Government.

That the Commission should note that peaceful junk-traders are still being stopped between this port and Macao, and mulcted by the Chinese Customs.

That Singapore is much more fortunate than Hongkong in having officials who know how to pull together in the important matter of her Defences.

That the satisfactory progress of the fortifications at Singapore is stated to have freed the experts to make comparisons most unfavourable to Hongkong.

That we are not gushingly grateful for Earl Granville's honeyed words, and once again fail to read between the lines what is anything but reassuring to the taxpayers of this Colony.

That information has been asked about the Defences, and that the only answer is the receipt of despatches containing absolutely nothing.

That most of our information comes now by way of Singapore.

That the taxpayers here are deeply interested in the defence of this port, and that they naturally resent being thus treated like little children.

That the War Office authorities are evidently casting covetous glances on the new Lazaretto, and mean to have it.

That some one must be responsible for placing the Lazaretto amongst the forts, or for putting the forts around the Lazaretto, and that the Finance Committee of the Council, the Council itself, or the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, ought to inquire into the tangle of red tape.

That the next absurdity may be a proposal to build the Lazaretto on the top of the new Breakwater in mid-channel, or on some even less suitable spot.

That the existing methods of management has proved itself to be responsible for the commission of blunders as foolish and as expensive as anything that can be conceived.

That if another *Dole* case or *Belfort* scandal should arise, after the local Government has given up the Lazaretto, the Executive here will incur a most serious responsibility if it provides no efficient accommodation for the sick.

That the contemplation of rising Docks and falling Banks still furnishes an interesting occupation for inventors.

That some of those who followed the 'Hints' in *Venue* Fair and bought Bank shares, are having a bad time of it.

That the decline from 200% (for August and September) to the present quotation of 170 per cent, represents many a youngster's all, and possibly a little more. That, whether rightly or wrongly, this enormous decline is more generally attributed to speculative influences than to real depreciation in value under adverse circumstances of exchange and reported losses.

That to dispose largely ahead of unpossessed shares is very like a dishonest depreciation of honest men's property.

That the 'cornering' of youthful speculators is not looked upon as a very creditable instance of high finance.

That the question of swom brokers requires renewed agitation and definite settlement. That it is intolerable that brokers, who by virtue of their calling have access to the personal views of both buyers and sellers, should be operators on their own account.

That if Britons can now hold their own against 'the ring,' a silver lining to the present black cloud will soon be seen.

That matters are believed to be, by no means so bad as interested people would paint them.

That we shall see when the Report comes out.

That 'to know all about it beforehand' points to special information conveyed to special parties, which is not conducive to the well-being of the body of shareholders in any going concern.

That the putting of two and two together is one thing, and the losing sight of an important integral is another.

That exchange is not far from the extreme ebb, and that it is a long lane that has no turning.

That it is stated in some quarters that all the larger silver mines are barely paying expenses, and that a general movement to effect some change is not far off.

That the Opium Farmer is fully entitled to the reasonable support of the local Government in enforcing his monopoly.

That the Chinese have a tendency to carry monopolies to the vanishing point, and that the Opium Farmer would do well to exercise caution.

That the proclamation of the local Press Law looks like a breach of faith, not only with the unofficial members, but with the public and with the representatives of the public (the Press itself).

That the recreative work represented by the Exhibitions of the Sketching Club, together with the pleasure derived by those, who admire these amateur Art Galleries, must now be ranked amongst the strongest and best influences for good in the Colony.

That the last gathering was perhaps the best which the Club has yet had, while the popularity of these reunions is manifestly on the increase.

That typhoons are not in the market at present, and there are no quotations.

That the result of the Home Elections is likely to affect the market for hats.

That Truthful James, of Taku, evidently knows all about steamers, while he seems to be sufficiently philanthropic to import his knowledge without any reward.

A CHINAMAN'S APOLOGY FOR KILLING A FEW MISSIONARIES.

The *Herald of Peace and Arbitration*, the official organ of the Pease Society, publishes the following, which is evidently the production of a Chinese in America during the Anti-Chinese demonstrations:—

My argument is, that we don't want to be killed, and so we kill Christians to keep them from killing us. The French and also the Americans call themselves Christian nations, and they have lately been murdering us in the most barbarous and inhuman manner.

These Christian missionaries come and bring us books called Bibles, and they tell us that they are the word of the Lord God, who created the heavens and the earth, and all things therein. And they read those books to us, and the reading teaches that Christians are the subjects of the Prince of Peace.

They love their enemies, do good for evil, bless those that curse them, pray for those who hate them and persecute them, and despisefully use them. That they avenged not themselves, and finally that the whole Divine law is fulfilled in love to God and love to your brother.

These Missionaries come and read those Bibles to our people, and try to get us to believe them, but we know they don't believe them, for at home, in their own country, they kill one another.

Members of Christian Churches hire themselves out for money to shoot members of Christian Churches.

Christian preachers hire themselves to require fresh armament, they would like to require fresh armament from the women, and thus make room for their armament with new supplies.

Some of the stone-throwing was quite extraordinary. The better timed of the rioters, however, were not so successful, and they fled.

Despite their desperation, the rioters hurled their missiles with regularity and precision, as if they had been drilled in stone-throwing.

When the men in front had exhausted their ammunition, they would retreat and then make room for their armament with new supplies.

Some of the stone-throwing was quite extraordinary.

The better timed of the rioters, however,

had a hard pull for it.

Both the other boats came up beautifully and when the signal for stopping was given, Glass was only a length in front of Sampson, who was an equal distance ahead of Goodlad.

The time was given as 2.55. Mr. Woodin acted as Starter and Mr. J. Isaac Hughes as Judge.

Macao.

(From our Correspondent.)

Macao, July 8, 1886.

The Government of Macao have never attempted up to the present time to teach the Portuguese language to the Chinese who are born here, and now it is difficult to find any Macao Chinaman fit to take part in any representative corporation, as none of the rich and influential Chinamen can speak decent Portuguese. Even for small situations or places where a Chinese knew

the Portuguese language would be very useful, it is difficult to get men fit for them. For these and many other reasons the Government is now trying to teach the Portuguese language to Macao Chinamen, and his Excellency Governor Roza, according to the last issue of the *Belfort*, has ordered a school-house to be built for this purpose.

That some of those who followed the 'Hints' in *Venue* Fair and bought Bank shares, are having a bad time of it.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Macao, 9th July.

It appears that the pernicious example set by Senator Roza in choosing his own Colonial Secretary when assuming the reins of Government of this Colony is to be followed by his successors, with the apparent concurrence of the Lisbon Government. Last advices state that our present Colonial Secretary, who only a few months back arrived and took up his post, is shortly to be succeeded by a person of our new Governor's choice, so that the force of the blind leading the blind will be again enacted in the principal official circles of the Colony.

That the question of swom brokers requires renewed agitation and definite settlement. That it is intolerable that brokers, who by virtue of their calling have access to the personal views of both buyers and sellers, should be operators on their own account.

That if Britons can now hold their own

against 'the ring,' a silver lining to the present black cloud will soon be seen.

That then you will not be long in discovering that we are a nation of heathen idolaters, and will bring an army to murder us and destroy our wives and children, and take our country and our houses from us, like you took 'the Indians' country and homes from them.'

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs as follows on the 1st June:—

Although the Russian official papers assert the contrary, the relations between China and Russia begin to be very unsatisfactory.

China distrusts Russia with respect to Korea. Russia has a navigation treaty with Korea, and now intends to conclude a commercial treaty also. China fears that she plans the annexation of Korea, and has concentrated troops along the Russo-Chinese frontier. This movement has however, been paralyzed by a similar one on Russia's side.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Berlin, May 31.—Franco-German relations continue to form the subject of much discussion here. It is reported that the German Government has postponed the reinforcement of the military forces in Alsace-Lorraine until the French Chamber has decided on General Boulanger's scheme for the re-organization of the French Army.

It is generally thought in official circles here that the scheme will be approved, whenupon the supplementary budget for

the increase of the German army will be immediately submitted to the Reichstag.

In connection with this subject an article in the *Berlin Post*, which has a well-known connection with the Foreign Office, deserves notice. In concluding a lesson on the proposed expulsion of the Princes, the writer says:—'We Germans can watch events in France with complete impartiality. We have no reason for sympathizing either with the French Monarchs or Republicans, who vie with each other in their endeavours to do us harm. Our part is to look on with folded arms until the course of events makes our action necessary.'

London Daily News.

FARNELL'S VERSION OF THE INTERVIEW WITH THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

London, June 11.—Mr. Farnell has requested the publication of the following:

I positively deny that I sought an interview with the Earl of Carnarvon. I also differ with the Earl in the two conditions upon which he alleges was based the interview, namely, that he was acting entirely on his own responsibility and that he declined to have me say one word to the detriment of the interests of the Earl of Carnarvon.

I did not lay down the conditions previously mentioned that there was foundation for the Earl's charge.

I admitted that there was foundation for the Earl's charge.

I have told the Earl that he was

engaged in making any treaty or bargain.

The Earl of Carnarvon said he sought the interview to ask my views as to a constitution for Ireland, but it was soon obvious that he wished to give his own views. Replying to my inquiry in regard to the proposal to establish a central legislature founded upon county boards, I said that I did not think Ireland could accept that as a settlement; that the central body ought to be a Parliament in name and in fact, having the power to deal with the local Government of counties. The Earl of Carnarvon stated that this was his own view, adding greatly to the weight of Irish opinions. He also suggested the holding of Parliament at Dublin upon a colonial model. His opinions upon this point struck me as being the result of much thought and study. I remarked that the protection of certain Irish industries from English and foreign competition would be absolutely necessary. The Earl replied: 'I entirely agree with you; but what a row there will be in England!' Then left, believing that we were in complete accord upon the main question.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY BILL.

On the 4th June, the bill for indemnifying the Chinese who suffered by the Rock Springs outrage was passed by the American Senate. Only one Senator spoke against the bill, Mr. Coxwell. He argued strongly against the bill, but was overruled.

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TWO ROADS TO LIFE AND DEATH.
"Both well have no vagrants here?" and then the
and the poor boy was thrust into the sight where
neither hat.
Nor longer stood to cheer his sight;
And when the moon refuted her light,
To break the sable sky."

The willing wind her echoes played, though bush, work
was still;—
His feet sank deep in mud and slush where ran the
road,
Yet still he wandered on the road,
As though refusal did not goad.
His heart to knower not!

From distant town, in sudden stroke, the midnight
hour struck,
The shopkeeper took his way, his garments
With many care to be set free!

With wistful feet and musing head
Sat down on a bench he sped.

To some mysterious end!

"Tis over! Yes, he lays down the race is run, and
rest,
That comes to every wort at last, now came to him,
opposite to be set free!

True, a prince, in liberty

Above—a happy life!

Laure A. S. Carter, Southerner.

AUNT BETSY'S PRESENT.

"Well I must say I think it horribly mean
of your Aunt Betsy, Estella. After making
such a favour of you all your life, and
having you with her even when you were a
mere baby, she might have sent you something
worth having on your twenty-first
birthday, especially as she knows how poor
we are since your father's death," said my
mother sharply.

"You had better take it as a hint for the
future and not build any more castles on,
what Aunt Betsy is likely to do for you,"
remarked my sister Lena.

Walter, my brother, added with a provoking
grin:

"Here endeth my sister Stella's great
expectations."

You need not make such unpleasant remarks," I answered, pettishly. "In sending me
the portrait of her old sweetheart, poor
auntie has given me her greatest treasure,
and she, no doubt, thinks I shall value it as
much as she does."

"Well, it may come in useful, after all,
for it, as I expect, you never got a sweet-
heart; you can imagine he was yours,
when you were so young," said Miss Aunt
Betsy.

"I will better tell the tale!"

I had a thought that comes to me,
It is—that of the virtues three;
The best is known to Charity!

Laure A. S. Carter, Southerner.

met; you must talk to him. What can I
do for you, young woman?" he said, turn-
ing to me with a faint, agonized, evidently glad
of excuse to evade the unpleasant vis-
itor's conversation.

Unable to speak, I drew for b my trea-
sure. The shopkeeper looked suspiciously
at me as he took it up and tested it.

"Your name, and address," said he,
sharply. "And how much do you want?"

"I won't a—a little money, if you please,"
I faltered.

As I spoke the gentleman turned, and I
could feel a pair of bright, keen eyes scan-
ning my pale face. I grew more helplessly
confused; my tongue refused to utter a
word.

"Tell the shopman how much you want,
and your name, my good girl," he said, and
laid every time your tickled, and laff
once in a while anyhow."

Shurely stood the original of Aunt
Betsy's portrait, but young and stalwart as
he had been 40 years ago, when it was
taken.

In vain I tried to speak. I could only
point helplessly to the portrait; the shop-
with its occupants and its contents, surrounded
around me, and with a cry for help I sank
fainting to the ground.

Yours for health,

JOSH BILLING'S GUIDE TO HEALTH.

Never run into debt if you can find any-
thing else to run into.

Go to bed early, and get up early, and be
careful what you dream about.

Always be polite. It costs nothing and
will convince more than logic will.

Never say No, if you can help it; and
grose your boots regularly Saturday nights.

Eat rhi bread and onions, and don't fail
to chew them well.

Bathe thoroly once a week in soft water
and kastile soap, and always wear like boots.

Exercise in the open air, but don't saw
wood till you are obliged to.

Avoid hot bread and tea-rapins for supper.

Don't fret and worry; hate have been
known to kill a large size tomales kat.

Lau every time you tickled, and laff
once in a while anyhow."

Don't jaw back, easily proves that you
are as bad as the other fellow. Never gossip
or criticise your neighbors. The chances are
they are fully as good as you be.

End to bed, before going to bed, unless you want to see
your grandmother like you.

Surely some a nite, if you can't find
anything else to play leap frog with your
young ones.

Keep your hand cool and your foot dry,
and breathe through your nose as much as
possible.

Yours for health,

JOSH BILLING.

There is said to be in one of the German
wards in Springfield, Mass., a liquor club
called "Wiesnachtstiftungsfestlichaf-fan-
nukonkuherverein." One of the by-laws
states that a member must spell the
name of the club after every drink. If
he spells it correctly, he is sober enough
and thirsty enough for another drink.

W. DONSECK,
Government Astronomer,
Hongkong Observatory, Wednesday, July 9.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 33 degrees Fahrenheit,
and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths
and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees,
Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the
humidity of air saturated with moisture being
100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort
Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, &c. blue sky, &c.
detached clouds, drizzling rain, fogg, &c. gloomy,
hail, lightning, &c. overcast, passing showers,
squally, rain, snow, & thunder, visibility,
a few (well).

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of
the Company's VESSELS should be at
the Head Office, NO. 14, Praya Central, will
receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found
necessary, Communication with the Under-
signed is requested, when immediate steps
will be taken to rectify the cause of dis-
satisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary,
Hongkong, August 25, 1886.

1075

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP,
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(FORMERLY APPRENTICE AND LATE-
TER ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

AT the urgent request of his European
and American patients and friends,
he has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly oc-
cupied by DR. ROGERS.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address:
2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1886.

66

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF, GODOWN AND CARGO-
BOAT COMPANY.

THE Company will receive SHIPS
and SAILING VESSELS alongside their
Wharves at Kowloon, and Land, Re-ship,
and/or STORE GENERAL CARGOES, SILK,
COTTON, COTTON, CHINIAN MERCHANTS IN
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS AT CHEAP RATES.
Also COALS in specially constructed Sheds.

For the convenience of Commanders and
Officers the Company's launch Hongkong will
convey to and fro those interested FREE OF
CHARGE, starting from the Pedder's Wharf
EVERY HOUR FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M., and from
the Wharf at Kowloon at the half-hour.

For further Particulars, apply to

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, February 17, 1886.

331

To Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in COLLEGE CHAMBERS,
Nos. 7, 8 and 9, SYDNEY TERRACE,
No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, July 3, 1886.

632

TO LET.

NO. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS. Posses-
sion from the 1st July next.

Apply to

DOUGLASS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886.

1064

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK,
Good TENNIS GROUND attached.

Apply to

DENNYS & MOSSOP,

Hongkong, January 23, 1886.

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THE HOUSE in CASTLE ROAD NO. 1.

Apply to the SPANISH PROCTRATION, NO.

14, CAINE ROAD. TERMS MODERATE.

Possession on the first of the month.

Hongkong, February 6, 1886.

235

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